

Better subscribe by the year (\$5) and be sure of receiving every issue promptly on Thursday.

Mr. William Abbott Amory was then sung, after which the company marched to the pine grove near the artist's residence, where a picnic dinner consisting of baked beans, brown and white bread, doughnuts, cheese and apples was served. The singing office were accorded to all. After dinner speeches, stories, relating to the experiences in the Civil War, were told by the war veterans, and greatly enjoyed by the members of the company. An impressive feature of the occasion was the halting of the procession on their way on Weld street to

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RUMFORD

Andrew T. Ruff has moved his family into a house on Penobscot street, where they will remain until his new home is completed.

Mrs. Ralph Parker has gone to her camp at Ogunssoc for a few weeks.

Miss Hazel Heath underwent a successful operation at Dr. King's private hospital in Portland last week, and is getting along nicely. The operation was upon her knee.

Carl Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Brown, of Frederickton, N. B., has enlisted in the new company being formed in Canada for service in Europe. Mr. Brown was for many years a civil engineer in Rumford. His son has been made a sergeant.

Mrs. Joseph Plumstead is spending the week at the home of her mother, Mrs. Dora Tash, in Lewiston.

Miss Alice Mixer is recovering nicely from a recent operation at Dr. McCarty's Hospital.

Friends in town of Miss Bernice Kennedy, former principal of the Chisholm School, will be sorry to learn that she is seriously ill in a hospital at Lewiston.

This week Friday will be visiting day at the Stephen's High school.

There will be an exhibition of work in manual training and domestic science. Regular recitations in high school work will be in progress. The high school chorus will sing from 3 to 3:30 o'clock. The work in manual training will be out to Portland to be a part of the State Exhibit to be held in that city, June 10-15.

George McAnley has purchased a Chevrolet touring car.

Ralph Walker is spending a couple of weeks at the Lakes.

Mrs. I. W. Allen is in Nashua, N. H., on a visit. Upon her return home, she will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wentworth, who will spend the summer with her.

The high school graduation will occur Thursday evening, June 10, in Majestic Theatre. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Rev. Fred Foshy in the Baptist Church, Sunday, June 6.

Visiting days in the various grades will be as follows:—Chisholm and Biscoe Schools, Tuesday afternoon, June 8th; Pettengill and Virginia Schools, Wednesday afternoon, June 9th; McDonald School, Thursday afternoon, June 10th. Oral reviews of the year's work will be the chief feature of the work. There will be singing by the grades and an exhibition of the work in drawing.

The rural schools will hold a "Field Day," Saturday of this week at Rumford Center. There will be athletic sports, singing, declamations and exhibitions of school work, including drawing, manual training, domestic science and regular school work. There will be a picnic lunch at noon, when parents and friends of the children will attend.

Through the months of June, July and August, Purity Rebekah Lodge will hold one meeting a month, the first Friday evening, June 7th, will occur the Memorial exercises for deceased members.

Miss Lena Felt is in Bryant's Pond, the guest of her mother.

Bertie Cook has gone to Bangor, where he has accepted a position.

Word has been received from Mr. Will C. McFarlane, the municipal organist of Portland, that he will be unable to come to Rumford for a recital until Fall, owing to June being his vacation month, and the daily summer concert period beginning immediately thereafter. He promises, however, in a letter to Rev. John M. Arters, to plan a suitable date for Rumford as soon as his Fall season of concerts is planned for.

The ordination of Mr. William Gaskin to the Christian ministry of the Universalist Church occurred Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Church of Our Father, of which church Mr. Gaskin is the present pastor.

Another addition is being made to the large mill of the Oxford Paper Co. The finishing room is being extended to within twenty feet of the Coated Paper Mill or a distance of 187 feet. The beating room is being enlarged in the same proportion. It is pleasing to the people of Rumford to see its largest industry in such a flourishing condition.

James McGregor, the Rumford contractor, has been awarded the contracts to build two pieces of State road as follows:—In Thomaston, 1.28 miles of gravel road, to cost \$14,089.48; in Oxford, 3.77 miles of sand clay road, to cost \$15,987.90. The contract for construction of 1.04 miles of gravel road in the town of Bridgton was awarded last week to James H. Kerr of Rumford. The bids on the work were as follows:—Marco Lavorgna, Canton, \$4,933; James H. Kerr, Rumford, \$5,909.30; Noyes & Campbell, Augusta, \$6,210.10; Small & Ingalls, Bar Harbor, \$6,514.50.

Mr. Claude Quigley, who for the past year or more has been a driver for the American Express Co., has resigned his position, and will start a trucking business of his own.

Miss Ruth Oliver, Miss Viola Rawley and Mrs. Nell McFadden were among

AID THE KIDNEYS

Rumford Falls Sufferers Should Take No Further Risk

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headaches, languor, why allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a tested remedy is offered them?

Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in kidney trouble over 50 years, have been tested in thousands of cases.

If you have any, even one, of the symptoms of kidney diseases, act now, for gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease may set in and make neglect dangerous. Can Rumford Falls residents demand more convincing proof than the following?

Mrs. P. L. Smith, Park St., Livermore Falls, Me., says: "I am satisfied that Doan's Kidney Pills will do all that is claimed for them. They relieved all of my kidney trouble. Others of my family have used this medicine with gratifying results."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't cheaply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Dr. Smith had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Adv.

the young people who spent the Memorial recess at Worthley Pond, occupying the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Elliott.

The losing side of whist players of the Quill Est Club gave to the winning side a fine banquet at the parlors of the Universalist Church on Friday evening last. Miss Louise Kidder was the leader of the losing side. The ladies of the Universalist Church who had the banquet in charge for the church were: Mrs. Elliott W. Howe, Mrs. Charles E. Howe, and Mrs. Emerson O. Ames.

Rumford's Military Company, under the instruction of Capt. John Hadley, is again a winner in target shooting according to announcement from the Adjutant General's office, as follows: Company B, 2nd Infantry of Rumford has been awarded the national trophy for excellence of target practice in the State of Maine by the Secretary of War.

Both the International and Oxford Paper mills closed down Monday and the day was observed by all the business men as a holiday. Nearly all the stores were closed, many attending the opening ball game of the season on the grounds of the Oxford Athletic Association, two games being played between the Pilgrims of Lewiston and the Oxford. The first game resulted in a score of 4 to 0 in favor of the Oxford, and the afternoon game with a score of 5 to 0 in favor of the Oxford. There was an attendance of about one thousand on the grounds.

What came near being a very serious accident occurred on Sunday, when Nathan Israelson was trying out a new automobile recently purchased by him. Nathan is not yet an expert at the wheel, and crossing the bridge near Morse's mill his wires got crossed and his machine took a header onto the sidewalk and banged against the iron railing, which, though badly bent outward, held. If it had given away the machine would have gone into the river below, a drop of twenty-five feet. The machine was slightly damaged.

MASON.

J. D. Uhlman and B. S. Tyler are working for L. P. Blanchard.

Mrs. Bertha Harding and son, Clayton, have returned from their visiting trip on Grover Hill, and are staying with Mrs. Harding's mother, Mrs. E. C. Mills, at present. Mr. Harding is visiting relatives and friends in Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Grover and son, Paul, attended the Memorial exercises at Bethel, Monday.

Alanson Tyler, the picture framer, of Bethel, was in town, Saturday.

Mr. Hall of Bethel, agent for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., was in town, Wednesday.

Elden Grover of Bethel was at B. O. Grover's one day last week.

J. A. McKenzie has finished work for E. L. Ordway and expects to work on the hay press for A. F. Copeland soon.

Il N. Upton called at Douglass' Cushing's, Wednesday.

Miss Herrick spent Sunday in Bethel. Don Smith was in this place one day recently.

Edna Kendall spent Sunday at home. A. E. Bailey was in this place, Saturday, on business.

H. R. Bailey and wife spent Sunday on Bear River.

Harold Spinnay is working in Latchford & Bryant's mill and boarding at H. M. Kendall's.

L. J. Trask and family of Paris were in this place, Sunday.

D. A. Mason was in this place the first of the week.

Mrs. Harry Williamson visited at her home on Bear River, Monday.

Elmer Ingalls of Portland, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. A. Spinnay, has returned home.

The buildings of O. P. Littlehale were totally destroyed by fire, Wednesday morning.

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ANDOVER

Mrs. Walter Berry from Rumford spent a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. Robert Hewey.

There was an entertainment in the hall, Monday evening.

Owen Smith and wife from Mexico were in town, Memorial Day, the guests of Fred Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Akers, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Andrews, Wm. Milton, Frank Lovejoy and wife, and Y. A. Thurston attended the funeral of Amos Elliott, Sunday afternoon at Rumford.

Miss Ramona Twitchell of Woodfords has been the guest of Mrs. Guy Learned.

Mrs. Henry Mills returned Saturday to her home in West Medford, Mass.

Helen Akers, who is teaching at Oxford, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Akers.

Mrs. Lyman Abbott and grandson from Lewiston has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Abbott.

Eli Stearns from Bethel was in town, Saturday, buying wool.

Arthur Clark is painting the cemetery fence.

Geo. Learned has a crew of men cutting pulp wood on the Emerson farm for the Thurston Bros.

Henry Dunn is ill at his home.

Bert Band has his cellar excavated for his new house which is to be built this season on Main street.

Warren Marston and wife and James Littlehale and wife attended the Memorial Day exercises at Rumford Center, Monday.

Guy Thurston, wife and son, from Bethel were in town, Sunday.

Dr. F. E. Leslie was in Portland last week.

Mrs. Olive Dresser and son, Everett, were in Rumford, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jackson came to Andover, Thursday last and are occupying Mrs. Abbie Poor's house for the summer, on Main street.

Mrs. Poor, who came from Portland, recently, will spend the summer at the "Poor" house with Miss Constance Poor of New York.

Walter Akers is working in the woods for Geo. Learned.

Lewis and Frank Akers from Haverhill, Mass., came to Andover by auto and spent a few days at the Milton house, recently.

Roger Thurston and wife and Y. A. Thurston and wife were in Rumford, Saturday.

Members from Cabot Lodge and the Pythian Sisters with the school children marched to the cemetery, Sunday morning, where brief exercises were held.

Geo. Kimball, wife and friends from Rumford Center were in town, Saturday.

Oscar Cutting has gone to the Lakes to work at Goldsmith's camp.

Mrs. Chas. Morgan and children from Roxbury are the guests of her mother, Mrs. S. G. Learned.

Lila Bennett is working for Mrs. Ralph Thurston.

The graduation exercises of the Andover High school will be held in the Congregational Church, Friday evening, June 18th. The class will hold a reception in the hall after the exercises.

Mrs. Annie Poor, wife of Henry L. Poor, passed away Thursday morning at her home on Main street after several weeks illness. The deceased was a member of the Congregational Church, also of the Ladies' Aid. She leaves, besides her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Samuel Marston, Mrs. Eben Hutchins, Mrs. Guy Learned of this town, and a son, Arthur Poor of New Brunswick, also a number of grandchildren. The family have the sympathy of the community in their great loss. The funeral was held at the Congregational Church, Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Rev. Geo. Graham conducted the services. There was a profusion of beautiful flowers.

Fred Poor from Chicago was in town, Memorial Day, the guest of his uncle, Fred Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford from Mexico and Robert Poor of Rumford were in town, Sunday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Annie Poor.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spinnay and son, J. A. Spinnay and wife, spent Sunday with Mr. Spinnay's parents on Grover Hill.

Miss Herrick spent Sunday in Bethel. Don Smith was in this place one day recently.

Edna Kendall spent Sunday at home. A. E. Bailey was in this place, Saturday, on business.

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THE TENT CATERPILLAR.

Arsenicals Most Effective Remedy Against This Pest—Other Methods of Control.

The conspicuous, unsightly nests or tents of the apple-tree tent caterpillar are familiar objects in the spring in trees along roadways, streams, and fences, in neglected orchards, and elsewhere. Several methods of checking the depredations of this caterpillar are given in a new publication of the department's Farmers' Bulletin, No. 662.

These gregarious caterpillars construct the tents for their protection, and these, at first small, are gradually enlarged often to a foot or more in height and diameter, the size varying with the number of individuals in the colony. The caterpillars feed upon the foliage of the trees, stripping the leaves from the limbs adjacent to the nest, and if there be several colonies in a tree, as is frequently the case during periods of abundance, the foliage may be quite destroyed, leaving the branches as bare as in mid-winter.

Species of the tent caterpillar are found quite generally over the entire United States. The moths deposit their eggs by early mid-summer, or earlier in the South. By fall the embryonic larvae is practically full grown, within the eggs where it remains until the following spring. With the coming of a warm spell the larvae escapes by gnawing through their egg-shells, often before there is foliage out for food, and under these circumstances they may feed upon the glutinous covering of the egg mass.

Methods of Control.

The tent caterpillar feeds principally on wild cherry and apple trees, but will attack many other plants, and where such trees can be removed without disadvantage this should be done, thus lessening its food supply.

During the dormant period of trees, when the leaves are off, the egg masses are fairly conspicuous, and with a little practice may be readily found; it is then that they should be cut off and burned. Trees infested with larvae during the early part of the year, or those in the immediate vicinity, are perhaps more likely to be chosen by the parent moth for the deposition of her eggs, and such trees at least should be searched if it is not practicable to extend the work to the orchard as a whole. This work may be combined with pruning to good advantage, and a lookout should be kept not only for the eggs of this insect, but for the eggs and cocoons of other injurious species which pass the winter on the trees.

When two egg masses are deposited close together, the resulting caterpillars may form a common nest. These nests are gradually enlarged and soon furnish ample protection. If the caterpillars are destroyed as soon as the small nests are detected, this will prevent further defoliation of the trees, and the rule should be adopted to destroy them promptly as soon as discovered. In this work either of two practices may be adopted, namely, destruction by hand or with a torch.

When in convenient reach, the nests may be torn out with a brush, with a gloved hand; or otherwise, and the larvae crushed on the ground, care being taken to destroy any caterpillars which may have remained on the tree.

The use of a torch to burn out the nests will often be found convenient, especially when these occur in the higher parts of trees. An asbestos torch, such as is advertised by seedsmen, will be satisfactory, or one may be made simply by tying rags to the end of a pole. The asbestos or rags are saturated with kerosene and lighted and the caterpillars as far as possible cremated. Some caterpillars, however, are likely to escape, falling from the nest upon the application of the torch. In using the torch great care is necessary that no important injury be done the tree; it should not be used in burning out nests except in the smaller branches and twigs, the killing of which would be of no special importance. Nests in the larger limbs should be destroyed by hand, as the use of the torch may kill the bark, resulting in permanent injury.

Spraying with Arsenicals.

Tent caterpillars are readily destroyed by arsenicals sprayed on the foliage of trees infested by them. Any of the commercial insecticides may be used, as Paris green, Rebechee green, arsenate of lead, etc. The first two are used at the rate of one half pound to 20 gallons of water. Milk of lime from 2 to 3 pounds of stone lime should be added to neutralize any caustic effect of the arsenical on the foliage. Arsenate of lead is used at the rate of 2 pounds to each 50 gallons of water.

Even in the small home orchard of a dozen or more trees it will be found highly profitable to adopt a system of spraying which will control not only tent caterpillars but such serious pests as the roiling moth, canker worms, various bud and leaf feeding insects, and which will greatly reduce injury from the curculion.

On stone fruits, such as cherry, peach, and plum, arsenicals are likely to cause injury to foliage and must be used with caution if at all. On such trees the arsenate of lead is preferable,

GOOD SILAGE CORN.

Harold S. Osler, Assistant Professor of Agronomy, Farmers' Week Course, Orono, Maine.

The corn crop, under average conditions of soil and climate is a large yielder of nutritious substance that is both palatable and digestible and relished by all stock. It can be used as a silage crop or as a successful feed for winter. It can be used as a roughage or ripened and fed as a concentrate in some parts of the State. The advantages of silage as a feed and as a source of succulence in the ration is generally acknowledged by all stock farmers. In silage preservation, practically all of the forage is preserved in an edible form and the loss in preserving and feeding is very small. It is more palatable than dry fodder. Its preservation is not so dependent on weather conditions and it requires less space for storage than the equivalent feeding value in hay or fodder.

Corn, to make ensilage of the best feeding value, should be cut when the grain is in the glaze. On account of our short growing seasons, some feeding value must necessarily be sacrificed for succulence. Because of the shortness of the growing season, the most varieties come nearest to maturing, Sanford's, White Flint, Red Cob, being best for the northern regions. In addition to these, some seed of the Leaming and Southern varieties are used in the southern

150 ACRE FARM

3-4 Mile from West
Paris, \$3,500

50 acres clean tillage, cuts 50 tons
Al hay, 20 acres woodland, mostly
hardwood, pasture for 12 head. Build-
ings—two story eight room dwelling,
barn 40x60, large basement for cars,
manure, etc., tie up for 21 head all
buildings in fine repair; good water
service. An ideal Village Farm, that
will suit the most exacting; photos on
application.

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to order for any size or dimensions for
entire buildings or foundations. We
have 100 different designs and dimen-
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MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
give opportunity to those desiring to
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UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL
AND
GOOD FARMING LAND
Await development.

Communications regarding locations
are invited and will receive attention
when addressed to any agent of the
MAINE CENTRAL, or to
INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

WEST GREENWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher spent
Sunday and Monday with her mother,
Mrs. J. P. Cushman.
Mrs. John Kneass returned home
from West Paris last Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Burgess spent Saturday
night and Sunday with his mother.
Mrs. J. P. Cushman has a 3 year old
son that layed an egg last week morn-
ing at 8 & 8 inches. How's that?

POEMS WORTH
READING

GRADUATIN'.

(Council Bluffs Nonpareil.)
She is goin' to graduate;
Mother works till after late;
Guess they never will get thru.
(Sighs), when they all come,
How that old machine does hum!
Every woman sits and sews,
Makin' graduatin' cloze.

She is goin' to graduate;
Things is in an off state.
Cloze is piled up six feet deep;
Ain't no place to sit or sleep.
Things is lyin' on the chairs,
Table, bed an' everywhere's;
Every place a feller goes
Has to keep away from cloze.

She is goin' to graduate;
She's shoppin' at a fearful rate,
Buyin' hats an' gloves an' shoes,
Lace and handkerchiefs—jes sloughs.
Never gets to school no more,
Graduatin' such a bore;
Keeps her busy makin' bows
For her graduatin' cloze.

She is goin' to graduate;
Gee! It must be somethin' great!
Relatives'll all be here
Stringin' in 'em far an' near;
Runnin' in an' runnin' out,
Can't find what I see I s'pose
Graduatin' jest means cloze.

LIFE'S HERITAGE.

When a heavy rod shall rise to smite
me,
And sore afflictions come to scar my
soul,
And complications round about afflict
me,
And clouds of sorrow from all sides
uproll;
When trial waits my gaze at every
turning,
And chill misunderstanding greets
my deed,
And spite of all the thirst for good
that's burning,
Within my heart finds no responsive
reed;

When sturdy friends I've counted on
are wanting;
When enemies rejoice to see me fall
And in my troubled spirit gray the
haunting
Fears of a ruin imminent appeal;
When all my days are days of gloom
and sadness,
And where was light no hint of light
appears,
And every hope I hold to seems but
madness,
And they who used to praise now
turn to jeers;

Still in my breast, despite its load of
sorrow
Despite the pressure of o'erwhelm-
ing care,
I sense the thrilling joy of a to mor-
row
Whose dawn shall lighten up the
darkness there.
I sense a moment nigh when, won-
dering,
I'll tread the path that leads on to
release,
And find a core for trouble else await-
ing.
Safe in the everlasting arms of
Peace.

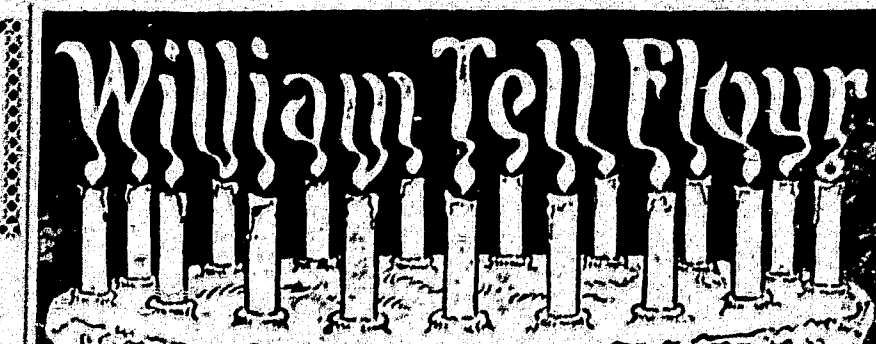
For life and love to close are inter-
weaving
That soon can live and yet be per-
fected;
And days must come with hours all re-
treiving
The dreary years of uncounted hap-
piness;
And he whose share of love is not yet
ready,
Whose measure of its joy is yet un-
known,
Need only keep his faith both sure
and steady
To come sometime, somewhere, into
his own!
John Kendrick hangs in Harper's
Weekly.

THE LEVEL AND THE SQUARE.

We meet upon the level and we part
upon the square,
Weak words of promise meaning these
are to Massey's ear!
Fame, let us contemplate them, they are
worthy of a thought,
With the highest, not the lowest, and
the rarest they are sought.

We meet upon the level, though from
every station comes
The rich man from his mansion, and
the poor man from his home,
For the one must have his wealth and
slide outside the Mason's door,
And the other finds his true respect
upon the checkered floor.

We part upon the square, for the world
must have its due;
We mingle with the multitude, a call,
unfriendly crew.



Makes Cakes Like This!

Light, tender, mouth-melting cake, the
kind that you are proud to serve, whether
it is just a cake you stirred up for the
family or a splendid big rich one for
the birthday party.

Wonderful for pastry, too, and just as good
for biscuits, hot rolls and bread.

Goes farther—a help in household economy
—because it is milled by a special process
from Ohio Red Winter Wheat.

Your grocer will have it. Good grocers like
to sell **William Tell Flour**

But the influence of our gatherings is
memory is green,
And we long upon the level, to renew
the happy scene.

There's a world where all are equal—
we are hurrying toward it fast:
We shall meet upon the level there,
when the gates of death are past,
We shall stand before the Orient, and
our Master will be there
To try the blocks we offer by His own
unerring square.

We shall meet upon the level there, but
never thence depart;
There's a mansion—'tis all ready for
each trusting, faithful heart—
There's a mansion—'tis all ready for
a multitude is there
Who have met upon the level and been
tried upon the square.

Let us meet upon the level, then while
laboring patient here,
Let us meet, and let us labor, though
the labor be severe;
Already in the western sky the signs
bid us prepare
To gather up our working tools and
part upon the square!

Hands round, ye brother Masons, form
the bright fraternal chain;
We part upon the square below to meet
in heaven again.
Oh! what words of precious meaning
those words Masonic are,
We meet upon the level and we part
upon the square!

Things That Never Die.
The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses to wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hands stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
A kindly word to grief a dark hour
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel, but never tell,
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
The harsh words of bounding high,
In an unfeeling record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Let each find a chance to weaken love—
Be firm, and just, and true;
So shall a light that can not fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.

GILEAD.

A. M. Carter of Berlin, N. H., was in
town one day last week.
Florence Bryant was in Portland last
Monday.

Carl and Martin Loder were in Ber-
lin, N. H., last Sunday.
Earl Jordan and family have moved
onto the Berlin Mills farm which was
recently known as the B. C. Lory farm.

Charles Lohby and a party from Mi-
nnetonka, Minn., arrived in town last Saturday by
auto and are spending the holidays at
Lohby's camp on Lory Brook.

Joseph Howe and Willie Garneau of
Shelburne, N. H., were in this place,
recently.
Just received, White Hats, Pans, Rib-
bons and Laces. L. M. Stearns. Adv.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Continued from page 1.

Roosevelt?" The old guard declares
he is dead, the office holders opine that
"he is out of it," and the Progressives
hold "their hands in front of their faces,
and grin between their fingers. As
a matter of fact they have active head-
quarters in New York city, and there is
every evidence that they propose to
make all the stir they can in 1916. The
Republicans also have plenty of head-
quarters, for not only are there organi-
zations of the National Committee and the
Congressional Committee, but in addition
there is the unofficial "Republican
Publicity" committee, which is
engaged in sending out "dope-sheets"
from the National Capital. Former
Senator Bourne, once a radical Republi-
can, is at the head of this organization,
and its work is classified as in the in-
terest of "big business." Out of the
Republican mold there is but one thing
certain for next year—and that is a
crash that will likely rival that of
1912. In anticipation of such a condi-
tion the Democrats are fairly happy.

EXTRA SESSION UNLIKELY.
The debonair J. Hamilton Lewis,
Senator from Illinois, knows how to
get his name in print, and his latest
exhibition of skill in that direction
came through the suggestion that there
should be an extra session of Congress
in October. The peaceful serenity of
the nation will likely not be disturbed
by the reassembling of Congress pri-
or to the regular time next December.
Congress under a single roof is the big-
gest noise in the new world; and just
now while everybody is trying to
"keep quiet and keep cool," all will
join in the wish that the members of
the two houses may have a nice, quiet
vacation, and make just as little noise
individually, as they possibly can. The
President is not at all likely to call an
extra session in the fall.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN VISITORS.
One has only to see the men who have
come from South America to attend the
conference in Washington, to feel im-
pressed with the fact that the time has
come to tie up closely with these coun-
tries. Uncle Sam is getting away from
the notion that he is so eminently su-
perior to the South Americans, and
since they have matched us in many
ways in statesmanship and trade, we
appear to have reached the conclusion
in our national affairs, that they should
be handled as equals. The South Ameri-
cans appear to have felt our arrogant
spirit toward them, and since our new
attitude has been adopted less is heard
of the hostility of the southern neigh-
bors toward the United States and its
interests.

BABY'S BOTTLE.
The Children's Bureau has made
thousands of inquiries, and has deter-
mined that for artificial methods of
feeding the baby, that cow's milk
should be by all odds be employed in pref-
erence to the prepared foods, or con-
densed milk. The Bureau is making an
effort to secure more general cleanli-
ness in the methods of handling food
for the infants.

HANOVER.

G. L. Smith has been quite ill the
past week.
Several from this place attended the
dance at Rumford Corner, Friday night.

Mrs. Matilda Dodge has returned to
her home in Peabody, Mass.

Mrs. G. C. Barker was in Portland,
recently.

Edson Hammond, wife and baby vis-
ited in Peru last week.
James Mayford was at home the past
week on account of illness.
Miss Lilla Smith is home from Paris.
Martha Bartlett has moved back to
her farm in Hanover.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.
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prepared by him for over 30 years.

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MAINE

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Curtis Abbott and C. B. Tebbets were
in South Paris, Monday, and returned
with Mr. Abbott's new auto.

Bert Woodson and family of Me-
chanic Falls are guests of his brother,
George, for a few days.

Mrs. Belle Chase of Portland is vis-
iting her mother, Mrs. Clara Brown.

Mrs. Elmer Fiske returned from the
hospital, Wednesday, much improved in
health.

Mrs. and Mrs. Carroll Brewster of
Lawiston were the holiday guests of
her brother, W. B. Fisk, and family.
Elsie Herick of Norway is visiting
relatives for a few days.

Herbert Crooker, wife and children
of South Paris visited his mother, Mrs.
Ida Crooker, Sunday and Monday.

Joseph Fairbanks of Gorham, N. H.,
is a guest of his daughter, Mrs. M. A.
Lapham.

Leaster Tebbets and P. H. Morton
were guests of Mrs. E. L. Tebbets at
Auburn the week end.
Large and attractive line of stamped
goods at L. M. Stearns'. Adv.

POWDER IN SHOES

AS WELL AS GUNS
Foot-Powder to Be Added to Equipment
of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit
Free Press, among other things says:
"The theory is that soldiers whose feet
are in good condition can walk further
and faster than soldiers who have corns
and bunions increased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order
is regarded as the last word in scien-
tific outfitting of the defenders of the
flag."

The English, French and Allied
Troops constantly make use of Allen's
Foot-Powder. It takes the friction from
the shoe and rests the feet. This foot
powder, shaken into the shoes of sol-
diers, has long been in use in the Ger-
man army, and Uncle Sam's adoption
of this form of treating and easing the
feet, emphasizes the testimony of the
millions of people the world over, who
are shaking Allen's Foot-Powder, the an-
tiseptic powder, into their shoes, and
using it in the foot bath, as the only
practical and lasting treatment for eas-
ing and absolutely preventing sore feet.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

A Comedy of Yo
Great Play
From

Copyright

SYNOPSIS

Frank O'Connell, young
man, is shot and wounded by
while making a home run
is aided by Angela Kings-
ley, society girl, who de-
cides to nurse him.
O'Connell, who well is
disturbing the peace, is
Angela (that he has finish-
ed).
O'Connell, and Angela
espoused the Irish cause,
a member of parliament, is
the happy couple come
live. A daughter is born
Angela's brother refuses to
in any way. Angela dies.
O'Connell names his da-
ughter after "Peg," O'
Connell's mother, who
interrupts them by
secret meetings.

Ethel is enraged at Pe-
g's dismissal from the
sending her to the serv-
ice. Ethel has lost the
bank failure.

Hawkes arrives and re-
north will. It leaves no
to Peg and offers liberal
who will undertake her
special training.

Mrs. Chichester finally
up Peg in return for the
lead, although she open
shabby young girl.

Peg is heartbroken at
then given her by the Cl-
Elsie is much impressed,
luxury of her surround-
ings.

Peg meets Jerry Ad-
dison, friend. She tells him
her. He's a farmer, he
Peg decides to return
Jerry's plan also decide
England a month. Breat-
another meeting. Both a

Ethel and Peg have a
ment, and Elsie's situa-
tion are the cause of the
is interrupted by Jerry.

Jerry takes Peg to a
without Mrs. Chichester's
halts Ethel in a mad esca-
pe.

Peg prevents Ethel from
leaving, but fails to prevent
alarming the house.
abuses Peg for going to the

Mrs. Chichester endea-
vours to propose marriage
to keep the girl's for-
getful of her family.

Mr. Hawkes also propo-
ses to Peg. She is for a
passage back to America.

Peg learns that she is
that her income until she
twenty years old is \$5,000
must be spent on educa-
tion. Jerry is really.

Peg returns to her father
Sir Gerald later follows
marry after O'Connell's

CHAPTER XX

After Many Days

FRANK O'CONNELL
quay that morning
watched the great
swinging in thro-
and his heart beat fast
impetuously while they

His little one had con-
quered the gangway, he
daughter, and he gave
surprised pleasure.

They reached O'Conn-
It had been made br-
return. There were
where.

His heart bounded in
face brightened as she re-
fect to another and
them.

"It's the grand fun-
now, father!"
"Do ye like it, Peg?"

"That I do. And I'll
picture of Edward Fitz-
on the wall there!"

"Ye mind how I used
like?"
"I do indeed. It's n-
I've shed over him an' I-
"Then ye're not for-
"Forgotten what?"

"All ye learned as I
talked of since ye grew
I have not. Did ye
"No, Peg, I didn't. S-
dherin'!"

"What would I be do-
things ye taught me?"
"An' what have ye
these long days without
He raised the litter
manuscript and showed
it."

She looked over her
read.
"From 'Duchess' or
Organization." The H-
oration of English M-
Owen O'Connell."

She looked up proud-
"It looks wonderful
"I'll ride it to you."



PEG O' MY HEART

By J. Hartley Manners

A Comedy of Youth Founded by Mr. Manners on His Great Play of the Same Title—Illustrations From Photographs of the Play

Copyright, 1913, by Dodd, Mead & Company

SYNOPSIS.

Frank O'Connell, young Irish patriot, is shot and wounded by British soldiers while making a home rule speech. He is aided by Angela Kingsnorth, an English society girl, who defends him.

Angela takes O'Connell to her brother's home and helps to nurse him. He recovers, and he and the girl become fast friends.

O'Connell when well is sent to jail for disturbing the peace. He finally writes Angela that he has finished his sentence.

O'Connell and Angela wed. She has espoused the Irish cause. Her brother, a member of parliament, is very angry.

The happy couple come to America to live. A daughter is born to them. Angela's brother rushes to help the couple in any way. Angela dies.

O'Connell names his daughter Margaret and calls her "Peg." O'Connell receives a most important letter from England, which perplexes him.

O'Connell allows Peg to visit England at her uncle's request. The elder Kingsnorth's heart had finally softened toward his dead sister's little girl.

Peg goes to the home of the Kingsnorths in England at the direction of Mr. Hawkes, Kingsnorth's attorney, as Kingsnorth suddenly dies.

She first meets Ethel Chichester and Brent, a married man in love with Ethel. She interrupts them by accident in a secret meeting.

Ethel is enraged at Peg and haughtily dismisses her from the drawing room, sending her to the servants' quarters. The Chichesters have lost their money in a bank failure.

Hawkes arrives and reads the Kingsnorth will. It leaves most of the fortune to Peg and offers liberal pay to any one who will undertake her education and social training.

Mrs. Chichester finally agrees to bring up Peg in return for the money promised, although she openly despises the shabby young girl.

Peg is heartbroken at the cold reception given her by the Chichester family. She is much impressed, however, by the luxury of her surroundings.

Peg meets Jerry Adair, who takes a lively interest in her. She finds in him a real friend. She tells him about her father. He is a farmer, he says.

Peg decides to return home, but on Jerry's plea she decides to remain in England a month. Brent and Ethel have another meeting. Both are happy.

Ethel and Peg have a violent disagreement, and Mrs. Chichester's attentions to the former are the cause of the dispute, which is interrupted by Jerry.

Jerry takes Peg to a fashionable dance without Mrs. Chichester's knowledge. Peg halts Ethel in a mad episode with Brent.

Peg prevents Ethel from eloping with Brent, but falls downstairs at midnight, alarming the house. Mrs. Chichester abuses Peg for going to the dance.

Mrs. Chichester endeavors to persuade Alario to propose marriage to Peg in order to keep the girl's fortune in the family. Mrs. Chichester refuses him.

Mr. Hawkes also proposes to Peg and is refused. She asks for money to buy a passage back to America to her father.

Peg learns that she is an heiress and that her income until she becomes twenty-one years old is \$5,000 a year, which must be spent on education and general training. Jerry is really Sir Gerald Adair.

Peg returns to her father in New York. Sir Gerald later follows her, and they marry after O'Connell gives his consent.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

After Many Days.

FRANK O'CONNELL stood on the quay that morning in July and watched the great ship slowly swinging in through the bands, and his heart beat fast as he waited impatiently while they moored her.

His little one had come back to him. Amid the throngs swarming down the gangways he suddenly saw his daughter, and he gave a little gasp of surprised pleasure.

They reached O'Connell's apartment. It had been made brilliant for Peg's return. There were flowers everywhere.

His heart bounded as he saw Peg's face brighten as she ran from one object to another and commented on them.

"It's the grand furniture we have now, father!"

"Do ye like it, Peg?"

"That I do. And it's the beautiful picture of Edward Fitzgerald ye have on the wall there!"

"Ye mind how I used to rade ye his life?"

"I do indeed. It's many's the tear I've shed over him an' Robert Emmet."

"Then ye've not forgotten?"

"Forgotten what?"

"All ye learned as a child, an' we talked of since ye grew to a girl?"

"I have not. Did ye think I would?"

"No, Peg, I didn't. Still, I was wondering."

"What would I be doin' forgettin' the things ye taught me?"

"An' what have ye been doin' all these long days without me?"

He raked the littered sheets of his manuscript and showed them to her.

"This."

She looked over her shoulder and read:

"From 'Buckshot' to 'Agricultural Organization.' The History of a Generation of English Misrule, by Frank Owen O'Connell."

She looked up proudly at her father. "It looks wonderful, father."

"I'll rade it to ye in the long even-

ing now we're together again."

"Do, father."

"An' ye won't separate any more, Peg, will ye?"

"We wouldn't have this time but for ye, father."

"What made ye come back so sudden-like?"

"I only promised to stay a month."

"Didn't they want ye any longer?"

"In one way they did an' in another they didn't. It's a long history—that's what it is. Let us sit down here as we used to in the early days an' I'll tell ye the whole o' the happenin's since I left ye."

She softened some things and omitted others—Ethel entirely. That episode should be locked forever in Peg's heart.

Jerry she touched on lightly.

"There's one thing, Peg, that must part us some day when it comes to ye," he finally said.

"What's that, father?"

"Love, Peg."

She lowered her eyes and said nothing.

"Has it come? Has it, Peg?"

She buried her face on his breast, and, though no sound came, he knew by the trembling of her little body that she was crying.

So it had come into her life.

The child he had sent away a month ago had come back to him transformed in that little time into a woman.

The cry of youth and the call of life had reached her heart.

After awhile he stood up.

"Ye'd better be goin' to bed, Peg."

"All right, father."

She went to the door. Then she stopped.

"Ye're glad I'm home, father?"

He pressed her closely to him.

"I'll never love ye again," she whispered.

All through that night Peg lay awake, searching through the past and trying to pierce through the future.

Toward morning she slept, and in a whirling dream she saw a body float-

ing down a stream. She stretched out her hand to grasp it when the eyes met hers, and the eyes were those of a dead man—and the man was Jerry!

She woke trembling with fear, and she turned on the light and huddled into a chair and sat chattering with terror until she heard her father moving in his room. She went to the door and asked him to let her go in to him. He opened the door and saw his little Peg, wild eyed, pale and terror-stricken, standing on the threshold. The look in her eyes terrified him.

"What is it, Peg, me darlin'? What is it?"

She crept in and looked up into his face with her startling eyes, and she grasped him with both of her small hands and in a voice dull and hopeless cried despairingly:

"I dreamt he was dead—dead! An' I couldn't rache him. An' he went on past me—down the stream—with his face upturned." The grasp loosened, and just as she slipped from him O'Connell caught her in his strong arms and placed her gently on the sofa, and she fell asleep.

Those first days following Peg's return found father and child nearer each other than they had been since that famous trip through Ireland when he lectured from the back of his historical cart.

She became O'Connell's amanuensis. During the day she would go from library to library in New York verifying data for her father's monumental work.

One evening some few weeks after her return she was in her room preparing to begin her night's work with her father when she heard the bell ring. That was unusual. Their callers were few. She heard the outer door open, then the sound of a distant voice mingling with her father's.

Then came a knock at her door.

"There's somebody outside here to see ye, Peg," said her father.

"Who is it, father?"

"A perfect stranger—to me. Be quick now."

She heard her father's footsteps go into the little sitting room and then the hum of voices.

Her father was talking. She opened

the door and walked in. A tall, broad-

man came forward to greet her. Her heart almost stopped. She trembled violently. The next moment Jerry had clasped her hand in both of his.

"How are you, Peg?"

He smiled down at her as he used to in Regal Villa, and behind the smile there was a grave look in his dark eyes and the old tone of tenderness in his voice.

"How are you, Peg?" he repeated.

"I'm fine, Mr. Jerry," she replied in a daze. Then she looked at O'Connell, and she hurried on to say:

"This is my father, Sir Gerald Adair."

"We'd introduced ourselves already," said O'Connell good naturedly, eying the unexpected visitor all the while. "And what might ye be doin' in New York?" he asked.

"I have never seen America. I take an Englishman's interest in what we once owned."

"An' lost through misgovernment."

"Well, we'll say misunderstanding."

"As they'll one day lose Ireland."

"I hope not. The two countries understand each other better every day."

The bell rang again. Peg started to go, but O'Connell stopped her.

"It's McInnis. This is his night to call and tell me the politics of the town. I'll take him into the next room. Peg, until yer visitor is gone."

"Oh, please," said Jerry hurriedly and taking a step toward the door, "allow me to call some other time!"

"Stay where ye are!" cried O'Connell, hurrying out as the bell rang again.

"I want to ask ye somethin', Sir Gerald," she began.

"Jerry!" he corrected.

"Please forgive me for what I said to ye that day. It was wrong of me to say it. Yet it was just what ye might have expected from me. But ye'd been fine to me—a little body—all that wonderful month that it's hurt me ever since, an' I didn't dare write to ye. It would have looked like presumption from me. But now that ye've come here ye've found me out, an' I want to ask yer pardon, an' I want to ask ye not to be angry with me."

"I couldn't be angry with you, Peg."

He paused, and as he looked at her the reserve of the held in, self-contained man was broken. He bent over her and said softly:

"Peg, I love you!"

The room swam around her. Was all her misery to end? Did this man come back from the mists of memory because he loved her? She tried to speak, but nothing came from her parched lips and tightened throat.

Then she became conscious that he was speaking again, and she listened to him with all her senses, with all her heart and from her soul.

"I knew you would never write to me, and somehow I wondered just how much you cared for me—if at all. So I came here. I love you, Peg. I want you to be my wife. I want to care for you and tend you and make you happy. I love you!"

Her heart leaped and strained. "Do you love me?" she whispered, and her voice trembled and broke.

"Do ye. Indeed I do. Be my wife."

"But you have a title," she pleaded.

"Share it with me," he replied.

"Ye'd be so ashamed o' me."

"No, Peg; I'd be proud of you. I love you."

Peg broke down and sobbed. "I love you, too, Mither Jerry."

In a moment she was in his arms. It was the first time any one had touched her tenderly besides her father.

Jerry stroked her hair and looked into her eyes and smiled down at her lovingly as he asked:

"What will your father say?"

She looked happily up at him and answered:

"Do you know one of the first things me father taught me when I was just a little child?"

"It was from Tom Moore, 'Oh, there's nothin' half so sweet in life—as love's young dream.'"

When O'Connell came into the room later he realized that the great summons had come to his little girl.

The thought came to him that he was about to give to England his daughter in marriage! Well, had he not taken from the English one of her fairest daughters as his wife?

And a silent prayer went up from his heart that happiness would abide with his Peg and her Jerry and that their romance would last longer than had Angela's and his.

AFTERWORD.

AND now the moment has come to take leave of the people I have lived with for so long. Yet, though I say "Adieu!" I feel it is only a temporary leave taking. Their lives are so linked with mine that some day in the future I may be tempted to draw back the curtain and show the passage of years in their various lives.

Some day with O'Connell we will visit Peg in her English home and see the marvelous time and love have wrought upon her. But to those who knew her in the old days she is still the same Peg o' My Heart—resolute, loyal, unflinching, mingling the laugh with the tear, truth and honesty her bedrock.

We will also visit Mrs. Chichester and hear of her little grandchild, born in Berlin, where her daughter, Ethel, met and married an attaché at the embassy and has formed a salon.

It will be a grateful task to revive old memories of those who formed the foreground of the life story of one

whose radiant presence shall always live in my memory, whose steadfastness and courage endeared her to all, whose influence on those who met her was far-reaching, since she epitomized in her small body all that makes woman lovely and man supreme—honor, faith and love!

Adieu, Peg o' My Heart!

THIS END.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN 1914.

The copper production of the United States in 1914 will show a marked decrease from that of 1913, according to figures and estimates collected by E. S. Butler, of the United States Geological Survey. Reports have been received from all plants known to produce blister copper from domestic ores and refined copper. At an average price of about 13.5 cents a pound, the 1914 output has a value of \$152,400,000, compared with \$189,795,000 for the 1913 output. The large decrease in production in 1914 was due to curtailment of production during the later part of the year on account of the reduction in tonnage exported to Europe.

Smelter production.—The figures showing smelter production from domestic ores represent the actual production of most of the companies for 11 months and an estimate of the December output. The November figures for a few companies were not available, and these companies furnished estimates for the last two months of the year. According to the statistics and estimates received, the output of blister and Lake copper was 1,129,000 pounds in 1914, against 1,224,484 pounds in 1913.

Refined copper.—The statistics and estimates indicate that the output of refined copper from primary sources, domestic and foreign, for 1914 was 1,193,000 pounds, compared with 1,115,000 pounds in 1913.

Imports.—According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the imports of pigs, ingots, bars, etc., for the first 11 months of 1914 amounted to 187,433,676 pounds, and the copper contents of ore matte and regulus amounted to 97,345,866 pounds, a total import of 284,779,542 pounds. This compares with an import for the 12 months of 1913 of 409,550,954 pounds.

Exports.—The exports of pigs, ingots, bars, plates, sheets, etc., for the first 11 months of 1914, as determined by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, amounted to 780,918,777 pounds, compared with an export for the 12 months of 1913 of 926,411,142 pounds.

Domestic consumption.—At the beginning of 1914 there was about 90,000,000 pounds of refined copper in stock in the United States. This added to the refinery production gives a total available supply of about 1,563,000,000 pounds of refined copper. On subtracting the export from this, with an estimate for December, it is apparent that the supply available for domestic consumption is materially below the 812,000,000 pounds of 1913, without taking account of stocks held at the close of the year.

Prices.—The average price of copper for 1914 showed a decrease from that of the preceding year, being about 13.5 cents a pound, compared with 15.5 cents in 1913. After the outbreak of the European war copper sold considerably below the yearly average, but toward the close of the year the price showed notable improvement.

Leading Copper-Producing States.

Arizona continued in first place among the copper producing States, but had a notably decreased output. The blister copper production for 1914 probably did not exceed 300,000,000 pounds, compared with 401,000,000 pounds for 1913.

The production from Montana was the smallest for many years and probably did not greatly exceed the production of 1909, which was 560,000,000 pounds. The smallest output made by the State since 1905. In 1913 Montana produced 285,703,990 pounds.

Michigan, with a production of about 10,000,000 pounds, made a slight gain over the 15,700,000 pounds produced in 1913, but was still much below the normal output for the State.

Utah will show but little change from the 149,000,000 pounds produced in 1913.

The production from Nevada, decreased from the 95,200,000 pounds in 1913, and probably will not greatly exceed 60,000,000 pounds for 1914.

New Mexico made an increased production of probably about 10,000,000 pounds over the output of 69,199,000 pounds in 1913.

California will show a decrease of several million pounds from the production of 23,352,000 pounds in 1913.

The production from Alaska will show but slight decrease from the 1,320,000 pounds produced in 1913.

The output for 1914 is estimated at 1,350,000 pounds.

The production from Tennessee decreased somewhat from 19,400,000 pounds produced in 1913.

With most of us it is not so much the great sorrow—disease, or death, but rather the little "daily dying" which cloud over the sunshine of life.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

Costly Disease of Cattle Should be Combated by Thorough Disinfection of Animals and Premises.

In response to many requests for information as to the prevention and treatment of contagious abortion of cattle, the department's specialists in animal diseases have recommended the following method of combating the infection:

The disease is caused by a specific infective agent, the *Bacillus abortus*, and abortion occurs comparatively infrequently from other causes. Many persons have thought that abortion was due to injury such as blows, horn thrusts, falls, etc., or to the eating of spoiled feed or certain herbs, but careful investigations have proved these views to be largely unfounded. Contagious abortion is a very insidious disease, and as it does not markedly affect the health of the individual cow its presence may not be recognized until the infection has extended throughout the herd. In economic importance it ranks second only to tuberculosis.

Efforts have been made to discover some medicinal agent which would cure the disease, and attempts have also been made to produce a serum, but this work is still in the experimental stage and no reliable curative agent has yet been discovered. Our main reliance must still be placed upon the careful and repeated disinfection of premises and of animals, together with the separation of healthy from diseased animals.

Disinfection of Premises.

The thorough disinfection of premises is essential. This may be satisfactorily accomplished by carrying out the following directions:

1. Sweep ceilings, side walls, stall partitions, floors, and other surfaces until free from cobwebs and dust.

2. Remove all accumulations of filth by scraping, and if woodwork has become decayed, porous, or absorbent, it should be removed, burned, and replaced with new material.

3. If floor is of earth, remove 4 inches from the surface, and in places where it shows staining with urine a sufficient depth should be replaced to expose fresh earth. All earth removed should be replaced with earth from an uncontaminated source, or a new floor of concrete may be laid, which is very durable and easily cleaned.

4. All refuse and material from stable and barnyard should be removed to a place not accessible to cattle or hogs. The manure should be spread on fields and turned under, while the wood should be burned.

5. The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, should be saturated with a disinfectant, as liquor cresolis composuit (U. S. P.), or carbolic acid, 6 ounces to every gallon of water in each case. After this has dried, the stalls, walls, and ceilings may be covered with whitewash (lime wash), to each gallon of which should be added 4 ounces of chlorid of lime.

The best method of applying the disinfectant and the lime wash is by means of a strong spray pump, such as those used by orchardists.

This method is efficient in disinfection against most of the contagious and infectious diseases of animals, and should be applied immediately following any outbreak, and, as a matter of prevention, it may be used once or twice yearly.

6. It is important that arrangements be made to admit a plentiful supply of sunlight and fresh air by providing an ample number of windows, thereby eliminating dampness, stuffiness, bad odor, and other insanitary conditions. Good drainage is also very necessary.

If the use of liquor cresolis composuit, carbolic acid, or other caustic products is inadmissible because of the readiness with which their odor is imparted to milk and other dairy products, bichlorid of mercury may be used in proportion of 1 to 800, or 1 pound of bichlorid to 100 gallons of water. However, all portions of the stable soiled with manure should first be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, as the albumin contained in manure would otherwise greatly diminish the disinfecting power of the bichlorid. Disinfection with this material should be supervised by a veterinarian or other person trained in the handling of poisonous drugs and chemicals, as the bichlorid of mercury is a powerful corrosive poison. The manure and feed boxes, after drying following spraying with this material, should be washed out with hot water, as cattle are especially susceptible to mercurial poisoning. The bichlorid solution should be applied by means of a spray pump, as recommended for the liquor cresolis composuit.

In addition, the yards should be cleaned by removing all litter and manure and disinfected by sprinkling liberally with a solution of copper sulphate, 5 oz. to a gallon of water. Milk pails and all other implements should also be thoroughly disinfected.

Disinfection and Treatment of Animals. To prevent the bull from carrying the infection from a diseased cow to a healthy one, first clip the tuft of long hair from the opening of the sheath, then disinfect the penis and sheath with a solution of 12 per cent of liquor

MRS. LYON'S AGES AND PAINS

Have All Gone Since Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Terre Hill, Pa.—"Kindly permit me to give you my testimonial in favor of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I first began taking it I was suffering from female troubles for some time and had almost all kinds of aches—pains in lower part of back and in sides, and pressing down pains. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the aches and pains are all gone and I feel like a new woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly."—Mrs. Augustus Lyon, Terre Hill, Pa.

BOYS BOYS

Here is Your Chance to Get a High Grade BICYCLE FREE!

We have made arrangements with Edward King, the Bethel agent for the Panama Bicycle, to supply us with 25 of these standard wheels which we are going to exchange with the boys for work.

Frame—28 inch, 1 inch 10 gauge tube, piece patented.
 2 inch head, dash connections, Gear—36 tooth front, rear 9 x 3-16.
 2 10 inch head fittings, 7 1/2 inch Hubs—New Departure Conster brake, Eddies—Person's Bon Ton.
 tapered rear forks, 3 1/4 inch rear Front hub to match.
 stays. Black—Enamelled aluminum.
 Fork—Steel enameled fork tubes. Chain—3-16 inch roller, 1 inch pitch.
 Crown—Steel pipe forged. Finish—Indian Red with two fine
 Cranks—Foster Round Special, one black stripes.
 Stand—Steel, enameled to match.

500 POINTS WINS A BICYCLE and all that is required is a little work in some of your spare time.

HOW POINTS WILL COUNT

- For one New yearly subscription to the Citizen, 10 points
- For one Renewal of subscription to the Citizen, 5 points
- For each dollar of advertising, cash with order, 4 points
- For each dollar's worth of printing secured, 4 points

Boys failing to get the 500 points but getting 100 points or more will be given prizes which will be announced later.

We will furnish subscription lists and receipts, price lists and rate cards, and help you get started.

Be the First One in Your Town to Win a Bicycle.

See the Bicycle on Exhibition at Edward King's Store.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN, Bethel, Maine

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MARKET GARDENING.

H. F. Hurlings, Professor of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, Orono, Maine.

We need more and more of our food and we need it more and more of our own production. The market garden is the place where we can get our food and we can get it more and more of our own production. The market garden is the place where we can get our food and we can get it more and more of our own production.

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BICYCLE CONTEST.

The following is a list to date of the boys with their points:
 Edward Hargreaves, 177
 Eugene Van Den Kerkhoven, 139
 Theodore King, 46
 Walter Inman, 31
 Raymond Chapman, 20
 Burton Abbott, 2
 Elmer Bean, 1

FUND FOR ACADEMY FLOORS.

Previously acknowledged, \$359.52
 Gilbert W. Tuell, 1.00

Total, \$360.52

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mrs. Arthur Herrick was in Lewiston, Saturday.

Mr. Albert Burbank of Portland was in town Monday.

There will be a special grange meeting, Friday night, June 4, to work the third and fourth degrees.

Miss Grace Chapman of Portland came Saturday to visit Mrs. Frank Flint, and returned Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Calf and daughter of Norway were guests of Dr. E. L. Brown and family, Memorial Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Holman and two children of No. Stratford, N. H., were Sunday guests of Dr. E. L. Brown and family.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Springer and little daughter, and Mrs. I. S. Morrill spent a few days last week at their camp at East Poland.

Dr. O. H. Brann and family of Augusta came Saturday to spend a few days with Mrs. Brann's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Twaddle.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Richardson left Tuesday for New Castle, N. H., where he has a position in Hotel Wentworth for the summer.

low to provide a safe margin and to cover the loss on eggs of poor quality.

These conditions have been so firmly established by long usage that the individual can do little to alter them unaided. Community cooperation, however, can quickly raise the standard of the eggs shipped from any one neighborhood, and with the standard the price. The fancy trade is quite willing to pay more for a guaranteed article and the extra cost of producing the guaranteed article is more in pains than in cash.

The plan outlined in the bulletin already mentioned calls for the organization of a community egg circle which should include as soon as possible enough members to warrant the employment of a manager. Each member agrees to gather his eggs daily and in but weather twice a day, to keep them in a cool place, and to deliver none that is more than 7 days old. No eggs are to be washed, and the male bird is to be kept away from the flock or kept during the mating season.

The manager of the circle inspects, grades, and markets on a whole lot the members make to him. Payment is made to the members in proportion to the number of eggs of each grade that they deliver and the proceeds market price less their proportion of the necessary expenses. The pattern also gives suggestions for constant improvement which will give the members a chance to show up their payments with their neighbors.

Such a system will enable the circle to make arrangements for the delivery of regular supplies to the home and to eliminate the direct of trade. There is a demand for genuine fresh eggs on the part of clubs, hotels, restaurants, and even well-to-do private families. But the individual farmer rarely has a sufficient output to even enable him to make a contract with one of these customers, and the chances are that he will go to the market to the customer the eggs that he has. The market is a place where the farmer is at a disadvantage. The market is a place where the farmer is at a disadvantage. The market is a place where the farmer is at a disadvantage.

Who are we, that with power and equipment, let us make out a list of the things that we can do. It is a list of the things that we can do. It is a list of the things that we can do. It is a list of the things that we can do.

NOT SO ROMANTIC.

With a girl in the field, it is not so romantic. With a girl in the field, it is not so romantic. With a girl in the field, it is not so romantic.

Compare Prices—Compare Quality

WHEN choosing tires be sure and get Firestone inbuilt extras. At the following prices you can't afford to use any other tire or tube.

See the Firestone man and find out why you can get this extra service at average cost.

Firestone
 Automobile and Motorcycle Tires, Tubes and Accessories

Firestone Net Prices to Car Owners

	Case Road	Case Ten-24	Gray Tube	Red Tube
30x3	\$9.40	\$10.55	\$2.50	\$2.50
30x3 1/2	11.90	13.35	2.50	2.50
32x3 1/2	13.90	15.40	2.50	2.50
34x3 1/2	15.90	17.40	2.50	2.50
36x3 1/2	17.90	19.40	2.50	2.50
38x3 1/2	19.90	21.40	2.50	2.50
40x3 1/2	21.90	23.40	2.50	2.50
42x3 1/2	23.90	25.40	2.50	2.50
44x3 1/2	25.90	27.40	2.50	2.50
46x3 1/2	27.90	29.40	2.50	2.50
48x3 1/2	29.90	31.40	2.50	2.50
50x3 1/2	31.90	33.40	2.50	2.50

FOR SALE BY

HERRICK BROS., Bethel, Maine

M. A. A. ROAD BOOK.

1915 Book Best Ever Issued.

The Maine Automobile Road Book for 1915 was issued this week and is now being sent out to members of the Maine Automobile Association and to tourists all over the United States. The new road book undoubtedly is one of the finest which has been issued by any State Association in the country. It contains 166 routes, covering every part of Maine and most of New Hampshire, much of eastern Massachusetts with the border routes in New Brunswick and the principal highway between the New England states and the city of Quebec. In addition the book contains the latest automobile laws of Maine including those passed at the last session of the Legislature which go into effect in July, the new fish and game laws of the State, the new forestry laws, rules for campers, a complete summary of notable facts about Maine, a list of the standard through routes of travel in the territory covered by the road book including statements regarding the cost of the work which will be in progress during the summer as well as the best ways to go from place to place; the new regulations for automobiles entering Canada including the special war tax now in effect, the announcement of the opening of Mt. Desert Island to automobiles, and a complete statement on the reason why the Maine coast is cool, a complete description of the points of interest along the routes contained in the book, as well as many other features.

The book this year has three new road maps completely revised and redrawn and printed in colors as a noteworthy feature of the volume. These maps are a general road map of all the automobile routes in the territory covered by the book, a special map showing the location of every camping place in Maine, and a map showing the location of every hotel, restaurant, and other place of interest. The book is a complete guide to the Maine coast and the interior of the State.

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NEURALGIA PAINS STOPPED

You don't need a doctor to stop neuralgia pains. You don't need a doctor to stop neuralgia pains. You don't need a doctor to stop neuralgia pains. You don't need a doctor to stop neuralgia pains.

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NEW BAGGAGE REGULATIONS.

Will Go Into Effect June 2 on All Railroads.

In accordance with the provisions of the federal law known as the Cummings act which was passed at the last Congressional session new regulations concerning the checking of baggage on railroad trains will go into effect Wednesday, June 2, on and after which date every traveler making an interstate journey will on checking his baggage have to sign a written statement giving the valuation of the baggage so checked. This will affect all the railroads of the country and the Maine Central is making preparations for the new state of affairs.

The road will carry all baggage not valued in excess of \$100 and not weighing over 150 pounds free of charge providing it comes within the size regulations now in effect. For baggage valued at more than \$100 a charge of ten cents per 100 pounds or fraction thereof will be made by the road.

This charge is entirely separate from those made for excess size and weight and must be paid in advance before the baggage is accepted. The new regulations apply to dogs, which, if they are valued at \$25 or less are carried free, provided they have a strong collar and leash. If the dog is more valuable the road makes a charge of 10 cents per 100 pounds or fraction thereof. It is also the same with other small animals.

The person who makes a false declaration of value is liable to full indictment with the federal authorities as such an act is a penal offense under the Interstate Commerce act. The law will have a tendency to protect the railroads from claims where there might be an attempt to defraud in the case of the loss of a trunk or some other baggage.

Provisions of the new act apply to the freight houses and the collection of all freight and out will have to be handled by the shipper when it is received.

WIDE OLD ELEPHANT WITH FRANK A. ROBBINS CIRCUS.

There are hundreds of instances where old elephants in shows of circuses have been seen going down the street, and the audience could not help but stare at the old elephant. The elephant in the show of the Frank A. Robbins circus, and every where, as they come to the main city on their travels, the elephants are a crowd of the circus, each one being followed by a chain of a dozen or more children about two feet in the air. The elephants are a crowd of the circus, each one being followed by a chain of a dozen or more children about two feet in the air.

A CITY'S CHANCE.

Central Park is a chance for a city. Central Park is a chance for a city. Central Park is a chance for a city. Central Park is a chance for a city. Central Park is a chance for a city.

THE NATIONAL

Events of Interest

ington

By J. B.

MEMORIAL DAY

As I write it is a New York. I was away from the sound of a of bed to see the p from a twelfth story hundred other people, same motive, hid, lace curtains, and toweling heads in might see the first cross-town to join the hind the band follow Boy Scouts, and as I mind recalled other p seen on this anniversary twenty-five years ago, the middle western town '03' proudly marched ums. I concluded it up, and see what was In the corridor of everyone was discussing the German government vidity I read the d page of editorial comm newspapers. The might be another g which American arm came over 200 in a he And so I eagerly accept of a friend to 'ytral Park.' It prov to become more than since the shades of n when we bid adieu to ing spot which lies lik desert in the very heat lis.

CENTRAL

Central Park is a blocks long, and from in width. The rich a the young and the ol on a common plane. thousand people, pos number, spent their glorious refuge from tenement houses, and threaten one's safety Most of the visitors to this particular day, w grown-ups filled fort that I counted on on tions, and there w young men and vo 'playing ball.' Oth on the artificial lake crowded about the prairie dogs gave ex 'village life' on we of the crowds pa hippopotamus, lions a gered in admiration angora goats and Am of the grownups rode automobiles, and ran their burdens of still man flesh.

A MULTITUDE

It is a wonderful th multitude of tired, ne ple at ease. It is som ber, after living for mophore of city an Washington and New is seriously discuss antipathies and con a glad sight to se legs, in tens of thou their troubles and w themselves over to a tion. New York has cage of foreigners in the majority on this sion. But Germans, Russians, and all the leguquated to us fro no war, knew no fr differences or contenti flag in Central Park, there to celebrate any the natal day, and t them thought little a world and its affairs. I walked and talke they watched the p that lay before them.

A CITY'S CH

Central Park is a can look out over m ticular points of char field a my friend and to watch the play fairs that concerned t cause of children on t covered in this stor. paces that the corp to some purpose to be institutions." For vation there are m and direct, and a the area of these men t wagers and motor te pastimes. And they a more perfect m

(Continued on